

***Anopheles gambiae*, Strain Ndokayo, Eggs**

Catalog No. MRA-1278

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

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Manufacturer:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Atlanta, Georgia, USA

Product Description:

Classification: Culicidae, *Anopheles*

Species: *Anopheles gambiae* (African malaria mosquito)

Strain: Ndokayo

Original Source: The *Anopheles gambiae* (*An. gambiae*) Ndokayo colony originated in 2008 in the village of Ndokayo (5°30.723'N 14°07.497'E), located in the forest/savanna mosaic transition region of eastern Cameroon.^{2,3}

Comment: *An. gambiae*, strain Ndokayo was deposited as the S molecular form of *An. gambiae*^{1,2} and polymorphic for chromosome 2 inversions 2La/+a and 2Rb/+b.^{2,3}

Material Provided:

MRA-1278 contains a suitable number of eggs to establish a stock. Eggs are provided on damp filter paper and should be hatched immediately upon receipt.

Packaging/Storage:

MRA-1278 is prepared and shipped by CDC. The product is provided at room temperature.

Growth Conditions:

Standard *An. gambiae* rearing methods are recommended.^{4,5} Mosquitoes should be reared in an insectary, allowing to feed on a commercial blood supply/membrane or on a live animal to propagate the strain.²

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Anopheles gambiae*, Strain Ndokayo, Eggs, MRA-1278, contributed by Frédéric Simard."

Biosafety Level: 1

Appropriate safety procedures should always be used with this material. Laboratory safety is discussed in the following publication: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and National Institutes of Health. Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories. 5th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2009; see www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/index.htm.

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References:

1. Fanello, C., F. Santolamazza and A. della Torre. "Simultaneous Identification of Species and Molecular Forms of the *Anopheles gambiae* Complex by PCR-RFLP." Med. Vet. Entomol. 16 (2002): 461-464. PubMed: 12510902.
2. Simard, F., Personal Communication.
3. Fouet, C., et al. "Adaptation to Aridity in the Malaria Mosquito *Anopheles gambiae*: Chromosomal Inversion Polymorphism and Body Size Influence Resistance to Desiccation." PLoS One 7 (2012): e34841. PubMed: 22514674.
4. Benedict, M. Q. "Care and Maintenance of Anopheline Mosquito Colonies." In The Molecular Biology of Insect Disease Vectors. (1997) Crampton, J. M., C. B. Beard and C. Louis (Eds.), Chapman & Hall: New York, pp. 2-12.
5. [Methods in Anopheles Research](#).

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